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TWO NEW SPECIES AND A NEW SYNONYM OF *TENTHREDO FORTUNEI* GROUP (HYMENOPTERA, TENTHREDINIDAE)

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Abstract Two new species of *Tenthredo fortunei* group from China are described: *T. weni* Wei *et* Hu, sp. nov. and *T. dengi* Wei *et* Hu, sp. nov. *Tenthredo jendeki* Haris & Roller, 2007 is a new synonym of *T. khasiana* Cameron, 1899. The known species and the characters of *Tenthredo fortunei* group are discussed. The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Insect Collection of Central South University of Forestry and Technology, Changsha, Hunan, China.

Key words Tenthredininae, *Tenthredo*, new species, new synonym, China.

1 Introduction

Tenthredo Linnaeus, 1758 is a very large genus of *Tenthredinidae* with more than 1 000 extant species. Dividing the genus into subgenera or species groups is necessary in the research of the genus. However the generic and subgeneric classification of *Tenthredo s. lat.* leads to a lot of arguments and confusion (Malaise, 1945; Goulet, 1996; Taeger *et al.*, 2010). It seems to us that splitting *Tenthredo* species into many small species group would be a better and practical choice at present. This paper reports two new species of *Tenthredo fortunei* group from China and a new synonym of *T. khasiana* Cameron.

2 Material and Methods

The type specimens of the new species are deposited in the Insect Collection of Central South University of Forestry and Technology, Changsha, Hunan, China (CSCS). Other specimens examined in the research, which are related to *Tenthredo khasiana*, are deposited in the British Museum of Natural History, London, England (BMNH), the Hungarian Natural History Museum, Budapest, Hungary (HNHM) and Zoological Museum, Berlin, Germany (ZMBG), the Institute of Zoology, the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing (IZAS).

Specimen images were taken using a digital camera with a series of images montaged using Helicon Focus (© HeliconSoft).

3 *Tenthredo fortunei* group

As the subgeneric division of *Tenthredo* L. is very complicated and there is no congruence solution for the subgeneric classification, Wei *et al.* (2003) suggested to set a *T. formosana* group to includes those *Tenthredo* species closely related to *T. formosana* Enslin, 1911, which is a very common sawfly species in East China. The postponed publication of the paper made the suggestion later than that *T. formosana* Enslin was confirmed to be a junior synonym of *Tenthredo fortunei* Kirby, 1882. Shinohara (2002) clarified the Northeastern Asia species of the subgenus *Tenthredina* and five species were recognized: *T. cylindrica* (Rohwer, 1911), *T. fortunii* Kirby, 1882 (= *T. fortunei* Kirby), *T. horishana* Takeuchi, 1927, *T. matsumurai* (Takeuchi, 1933) and *T. smithii* Kirby, 1882. Here we use the name *Tenthredo fortunei* group to replace the name *Tenthredo formosana* group.

Species of *T. fortunei* group share following characters: body usually dark reddish brown to dark yellow brown, seldom largely black; the second abdominal segment usually narrower than the first, the 5th to 7th segments much broader than other segments in lateral view; clypeus much broader than the shortest distance between eyes; eyes very large, the shortest distance between them about half the longest axis of an eye; the supraantennal tubercles flat or weakly elevated, almost absent; temple very short and distinctly narrowed backwards in dorsal view; antenna shorter than abdomen, the third antennomere distinctly longer than the fourth; head dorsally and mesopleuron impunctate or sparsely and shallowly punctured, seldom densely punctate; forewing hyaline or with a longitudinal infuscate stripe, pterostigma always yellow brown.

T. fortunei group is endemic to Eastern Asia Region. Besides above five species (Shinohara, 2002), *T. fortunei* group also includes following 16

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species as known by authors: *T. brunnea* Cameron, 1899 (= *T. aeruginea* Enslin, 1912; *T. petiolata* Singh & Saini, 1988); *T. corporaali* (Forsius, 1925); *T. dentipecta* Wei *et* Nie, 2006; *T. dolichomisca* Wei *et* Niu, 2008 (Niu & Wei, 2008); *T. erectonervula* Wei *et* Nie, 2003 (Wei *et al.*, 2003); *T. gobindghati* Singh & Saini, 1987; *T. khasiana* Cameron, 1899 (= *Allantus testaceus* Mocsáry, 1909; *T. cereola* Enslin, 1912); *T. lini* Wei *et* Nie, 2003 (Wei *et al.*, 2003); *T. longiserrula* Wei, 2002 (Wei & Nie, 2002a); *T. mortivaga* Marlatt, 1898 (= *Tenthredopsis basalis* Matsumura, 1912); *T. nigricornis* Malaise, 1945; *T. nubipennis* Malaise, 1945; *T. pseudocylindrica* Wei & He, 2008 (Yan *et al.*, 2008); *T. tilineata* Wei & Nie, 2002 (Wei & Nie, 2002b); *T. trixanthomacula* Wei & Yan, 2012 (Yan *et al.*, 2012); *T. xiaoweii* Wei & Nie, 2003 (Wei *et al.*, 2003).

Taeger *et al.* (2010) listed 20 species under the subgenus *Tenthredina* of *Tenthredo*. Among them *T. aliana* Wei, 2002 (Wei & Zhong, 2002) is not a member of *T. fortunei* group but a species of *T. tumida* group. Other species under the subgenus *Tenthredina* are all members of *T. fortunei* group.

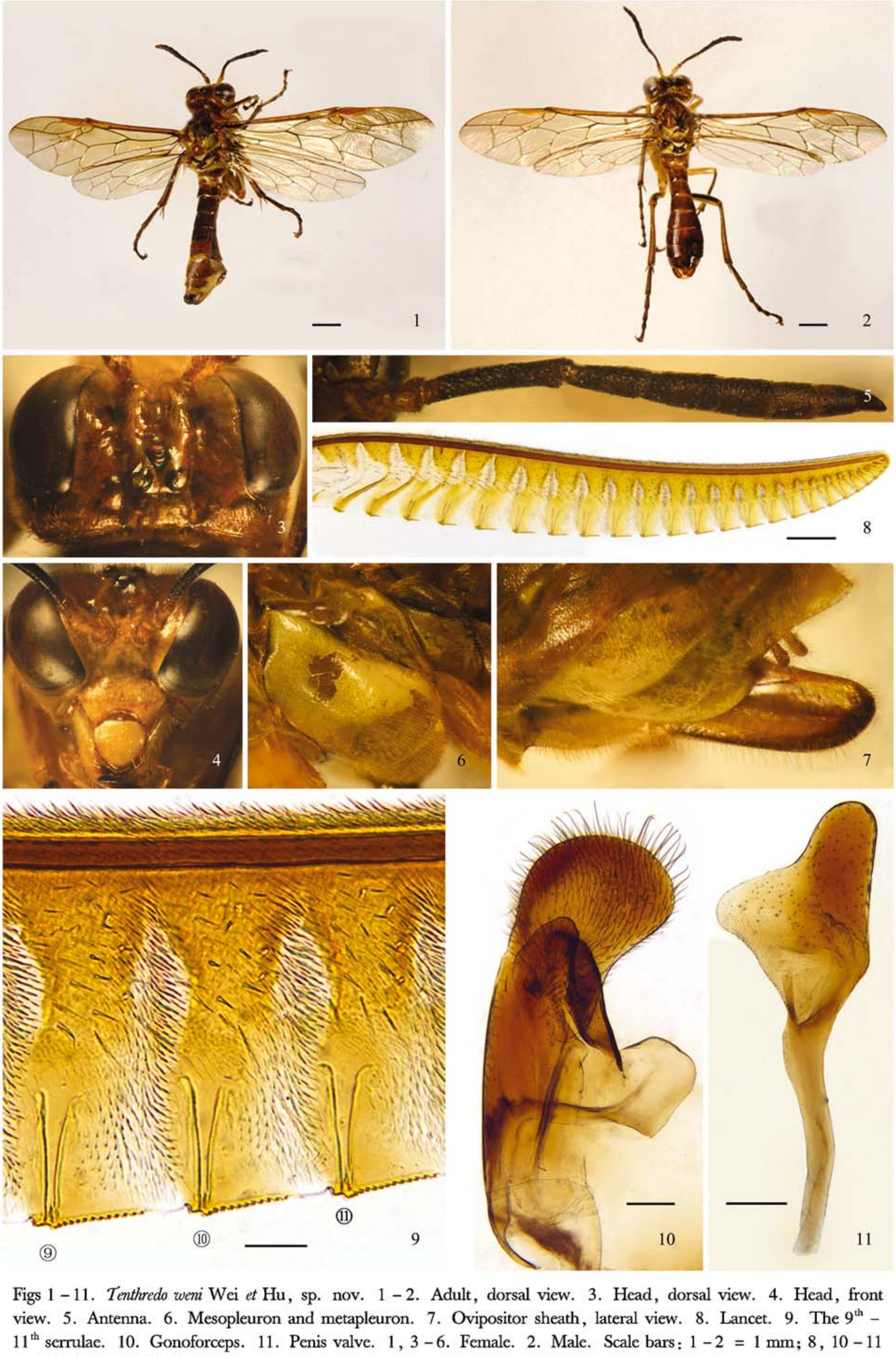
Malaise (1945) keyed out 11 species under the subgenus *Tenthredina*. Among them, *T. eburnea* (Mocsáry, 1909) is regarded as a species of *T. omphalica* group (Wei *et al.*, 2003). *T. umbonigera* Konow, 1906 is a member of *T. citrinella* subgroup of *T. sauteri* group.

4 ***Tenthredo weni* Wei *et* Hu, sp. nov.** (Figs 1 – 11)

Female. Body length 13.5 – 14.5 mm (Fig. 1). Body and legs dark reddish brown, head below antennal toruli, posterior orbit largely, scape and pedicellum, supraantennal tubercles, lateral frontal walls, latero-anterior corner and narrow posterior margin of pronotum, inner side of tegula, posterior corner of prescutum, narrow stripe on scutum, anterior margin and lateral side of mesoscutellum, posttergite, parapsis of mesonotum and metanotum, metapostnotum, mesopleuron and metapleuron except for pleural sutures, first abdominal terga largely, large lateral maculae on 8th and 9th terga, minute spot close to spiracles of terga 2 – 7, abdominal sterna and ovipositor sheath largely, each coxa and trochanter, fore and middle femora entirely, ventral side of hind femur, pale yellow brown; bottom of middle fovea, third antennomere entirely, antennomeres 4 – 9 dorsally, apex of mandible, lines on sutures of meso- and metanotum, anterior corner of propleuron, pleural sutures, dorsal stripe on each tibia, black; dorsal side of middle and hind tarsus, apical and ventral margin of sheath dark brown. Wings hyaline, vein C pale brown, pterostigma yellow brown, other veins mostly black brown, cell R1 and 1Rs very feebly infuscate. Body hairs brownish.

Body shiny, posterior of head minutely and sparsely punctured; punctures on mesonotum slightly denser and larger than punctures on head; posterior half of mesoscutellum densely punctured, posttergite and first abdominal terga strongly shiny, impunctate and without microsculpture; upper half of mesepisternum with some large, shallow and sparse punctures, other abdominal terga microsculptured.

Body hairs shorter than diameter of lateral ocellus. Anterior margin of labrum roundly protruding; clypeus weakly convex, clearly broader than shortest distance between eyes, anterior incision 0.3 times as long as clypeus, bottom round, lateral lobe of clypeus truncate (Fig. 4); malar space 0.9 times diameter of middle ocellus; shortest distance between eyes 0.6 times longest axis of eye; supraantennal tubercles very weakly elevated, evenly merging to frontal walls; middle fovea and frontal basin broadly connected (Fig. 3), lateral fovea deep; frontal walls broad and obtuse; ocelli slightly above top of eyes, interocellar furrow distinct; POL: OOL: OCL = 3: 10: 7; postocellar area weakly elevated, 2 times as broad as long, marginal carina obscure, almost absent; lateral furrows deep, slightly divergent backwards; head behind eyes short and strongly narrowed in dorsal view (Fig. 3); occipital carina complete, sharp, without fold. Antenna stout, 0.8 times as long as head and thorax together, 1.4 times head breadth, pedicellum slightly longer than broad, third antennomere 1.8 times as long as fourth, subapical part of flagellum distinctly enlarged, 7th antennomere as long as broad, 8th antennomere slightly broader than long (Fig. 5). Mesoscutellum roundly elevated without carina, slightly higher than mesonotum; posttergite flat, 1.3 times as long as diameter of lateral ocellus, without middle carina; cenchri small, distance between them 2.8 times as broad as a cenchrus; mesepisternum distinctly but roundly elevated, without carina and ventral spur (Fig. 6). Inner tibial spur of hind leg 0.55 times as long as metabasitarsus, metabasitarsus slender, as long as following three tarsomeres together; claw without basal lobe, inner tooth clearly shorter than apical tooth. Vein cu-a meeting cell 1M at basal 1/4, vein 2r meeting cell 2Rs beyond middle, cell 2Rs distinctly longer than 1Rs; hind anal cell sessile. First abdominal terga strongly elevated, slightly narrower than second tergum, posterior incision broad and deep, about half length of terga; abdominal segments 5 – 7 much higher (broader) than other segments in lateral view, posterior margins of 7th sternite lateral to middle process truncate. Ovipositor sheath as long as hind femur, almost as long as basal 4 tarsomeres together, apical sheath 1.5 times as long as basal sheath, apical



Figs 1 – 11. *Tenthredo weni* Wei *et* Hu, sp. nov. 1 – 2. Adult, dorsal view. 3. Head, dorsal view. 4. Head, front view. 5. Antenna. 6. Mesopleuron and metapleuron. 7. Ovipositor sheath, lateral view. 8. Lancet. 9. The 9th – 11th serrulae. 10. Gonoforceps. 11. Penis valve. 1, 3 – 6. Female. 2. Male. Scale bars: 1 – 2 = 1 mm; 8, 10 – 11 = 100 μm; 9 = 50 μm.

margin round (Fig. 7); sheath in dorsal view very long and slender, with short and curved lateral setae. Lancet with 25 serrulae, serrulae almost flat (Fig. 8), middle serrulae each with 1 proximal and 11 – 13 distal fine teeth, annular spine bands broad, 9th – 11th serrulae from base as Fig. 9.

Male. Body length 12 – 13 mm (Fig. 2). Body colour and structure similar to female except for antennal flagellum entirely black, shortest distance between eyes 0.45 times longest axis of eye, postocellar area with marginal carina recognizable, malar space linear, second abdominal tergum distinctly narrower than first terga; subgenital plate slightly broader than long, apical margin almost truncate; gonoforcep as Fig. 10, harpe longer than broad, apex broadly roundish; valviceps of penis valve with a broad triangle lateral lobe, apex narrow and round (Fig. 11).

Holotype ♀, Weather Station, Mt. Cenwanglao (24°25′N, 106°23′E; alt. 1 333 m), Guangxi, 30 Apr. 2012, SHANG Ya-Fei, LI Ze-Jian leg. Paratypes: 6 ♀♀, 6 ♂♂, same locality as holotype, 30 Apr. to 3 May 2012, ZHONG Yi-Hai, SHANG Ya-Fei, LI Ze-Jian leg.

Distribution. China (Guangxi).

Etymology. The new species is named after the surname of Dr. WEN Jun.

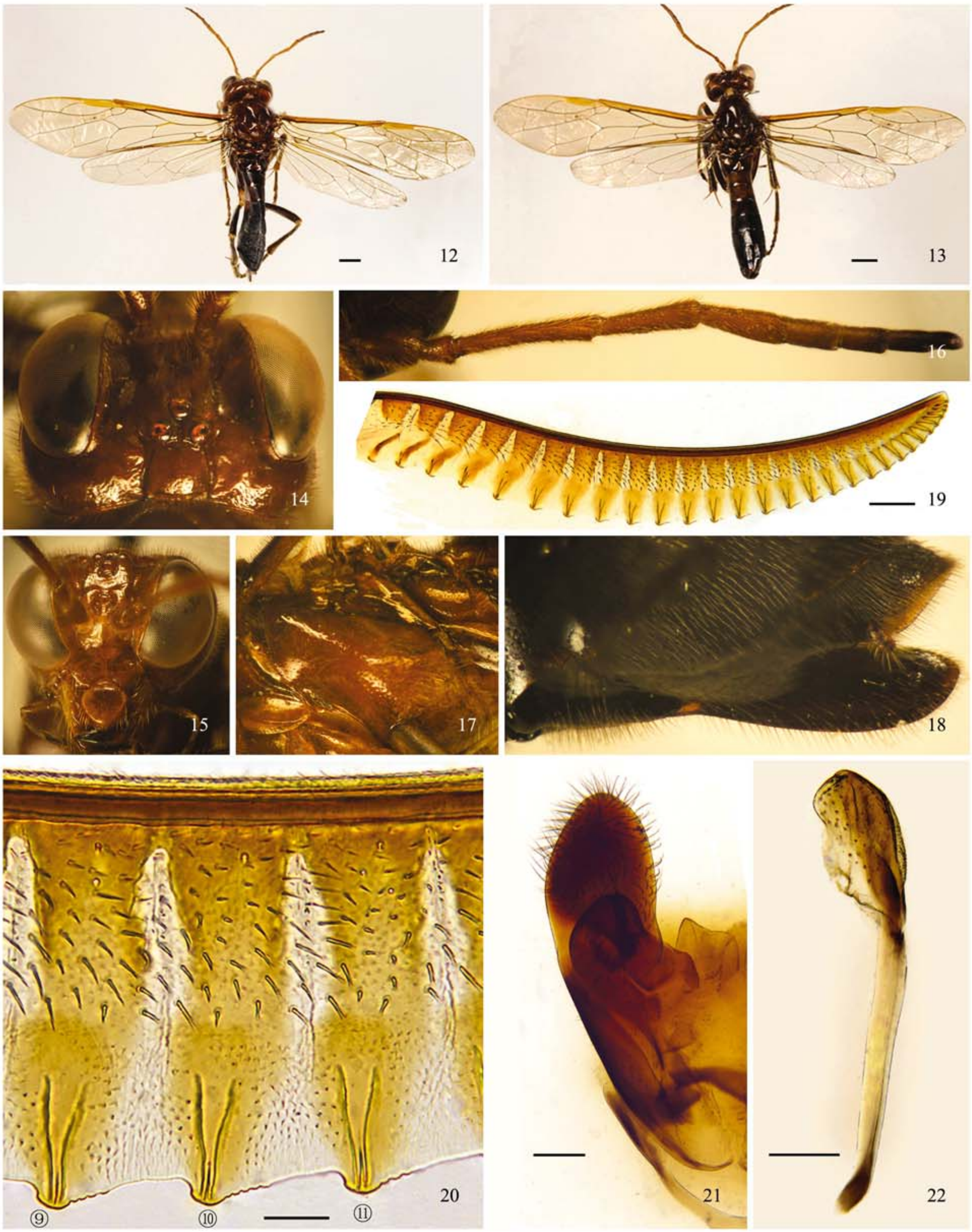
Remarks. This new species is close to *T. horishana* Takeuchi, 1927, but differs from the latter in the marginal carina on postocellar area obscure; the inner tibial spur of hind leg more than half length of metabasitarsus; the elevated top of mesepisternum round, without a large fovea and a ventral black stripe; the female serrulae almost flat; the dorsal side of head and of thorax in male largely dark reddish brown with few black macula; the valviceps of penis valve with a broad lateral lobe. In *T. horishana*, the marginal carina on postocellar area sharp; the inner tibial spur of hind leg clearly shorter than half length of metabasitarsus; the elevated top of mesepisternum concave, with a large fovea and a ventral black stripe; the female serrulae strongly oblique; the dorsal side of head and of thorax in male largely black; the valviceps of penis valve without a broad lateral lobe.

5 ***Tenthredo dengi*** **Wei *et* Hu, sp. nov.** (Figs 12 – 22)

Female. Body length 14 – 16 mm (Fig. 12). Head and thorax dark reddish brown, base of clypeus, supraclypeal area, middle and lower inner orbits, basal half of mandible, supraantennal tubercles, inner stripe on posterior orbit, narrow posterior of pronotum and prosternum, pale brown; apex of mandible and pleural sutures black, posttergite dark brown; antenna yellow brown, ventral side of apical four antennomeres dark brown to black brown; abdomen black, lateral side of terga 2 – 4 and sternites 2 – 4 entirely yellow brown; legs dark reddish brown, outer side of middle and hind coxae with black stripe; dorsal side of each tibia and of each basitarsus black brown or dark brown. Hairs on head, thorax and ventral side of abdomen pale brown, hairs on dorsal side of abdomen black brown; setae on sheath dark brown. Wings hyaline, without infuscate stripe, vein C pale brown, pterostigma yellow brown, other veins mostly dark brown.

Head strongly shiny, frons and inner orbits very shallowly and sparsely punctured, without microsculpture; postocellar area and temple distinctly and evenly punctured (Fig. 14); hind orbit minutely punctured, upper part denser. Mesonotum weakly shiny, punctures small and dense, mesoscutellum coarsely punctured, posttergite strongly shiny, with several shallow large punctures; upper half of mesepisternum strongly shiny, with very sparse and minute punctures, ventral half with larger and denser punctures; posterior margin of mesepimeron with some shallow punctures; metepisternum minutely and densely punctured, metepimeron hardly punctured (Fig. 17). First terga shiny, without puncture or microsculpture, other terga less shiny, densely microsculptured.

Hairs on dorsal side of head and thorax weakly curved, as long as diameter of lateral ocellus, hairs on mesepisternum distinctly curved, 1.5 – 1.8 times as long as diameter of lateral ocellus. Labrum broad, roundly and strongly protruding at apex; clypeus flat, distinctly broader than shortest distance between eyes, anterior incision deep and broad, bottom round, about 0.35 times as deep as length of clypeus, lateral lobes short with truncate apex; malar space 0.3 times as long as diameter of middle ocellus; shortest distance between eyes 0.45 times as long as longest axis of eye (Fig. 15); frons flat, below tops of eyes, frontal wall indistinct; supraantennal tubercles hardly elevated, bottom of middle fovea with an obtuse ridge, not connected to frontal basin; ocelli at level of eye; interocellar furrow deep, postocellar furrow shallow; POL∶OOL∶OCL = 5∶19∶18; postocellar area slightly elevated, 1.2 times as broad as long, marginal carina very low but recognizable; lateral furrows deep, distinctly divergent backwards; head behind eyes about half length of eye and roundly narrowed (Fig. 14); occipital carina complete, without fold. Antenna filiform, as long as head and thorax together, pedicellum 2 times as long as broad, third antennomere 1.3 times as long as fourth, subapical antennomeres hardly incrassated, 7th and 8th antennomeres about 2 times as long as broad (Fig. 16). Mesoscutellum strongly elevated with an acute



Figs 12 – 22. *Tenthredo dengi* Wei *et* Hu, sp. nov. 12 – 13. Adult, dorsal view. 14. Head, dorsal view. 15. Head, front view. 16. Antenna. 17. Mesopleuron and metapleuron. 18. Ovipositor sheath, lateral view. 19. Lancet. 20. The 9th – 11th serrulae. 21. Gonoforceps. 22. Penis valve. 12, 14 – 17. Female. 13. Male. Scale bars: 12 – 13 = 1 mm; 19, 21 – 22 = 100 μm; 20 = 50 μm.

apex and distinct longitudinal carina; posttergite convex, 2 times as long as diameter of lateral ocellus, without middle carina; distance between cenchri 2.8 times as broad as an cenchrus; middle of mesepisternum distinctly elevated, apex round, ventral spur absent (Fig. 17). Inner tibial spur of hind leg 0.65 times as long as metabasitarsus, metabasitarsus slender, slightly longer than following 3 tarsomeres together; claw without basal lobe, inner tooth clearly shorter than apical tooth. Vein cu-a meeting cell 1M at basal 1/4, 2r meeting cell 2Rs beyond middle, cell 2Rs 2 times as long as 1Rs; anal cell of hind wing petiolate, which about 0.25 times as long as cu-a. First abdominal terga strongly convex, distinctly broader than second tergite, posterior incision broad and deep, about as deep as half length of terga; abdominal segments 5 – 7 much broader than other terga in lateral view; posterior margins of 7th sternite lateral to middle process truncate. Ovipositor sheath as long as middle tibia, clearly shorter than hind femur, as long as basal 2 tarsomeres together, apical sheath 1.5 times as long as basal sheath (Fig. 18); sheath in dorsal view very long and slender, with short and almost straight lateral setae. Lancet with 28 serrulae, serrulae oblique (Fig. 19), middle serrulae each with 1 proximal and 6 – 7 distal fine teeth, annular spine bands narrow, 9th – 11th serrulae from base as Fig. 20.

Male. Body length 13 – 14 mm (Fig. 13). Body colour and structure similar to female except for abdominal terga 2 – 3 slightly paler than female, postocellar area 1.3 times as broad as long, malar space linear; subgenital plate distinctly longer than broad, apical margin obtusely protruding; gonoforcep as Fig. 21, harpe longer than broad, apex distinctly narrowed and protruding; valviceps of penis valve without distinct lateral lobe, apex broadly and obliquely truncate (Fig. 22).

Holotype ♀, Stopping pad, Mt. Cenwanglao (27° 12′ N, 120° 13′ E; alt. 1 875 m), Tianlin, Guangxi, 29 Apr. 2012, WEI Mei-Cai, NIU Geng-Yun leg. Paratypes: 2 ♀♀, 1 ♂, same locality as holotype, 29 Apr. to 2 May 2012, WEI Mei-Cai, NIU Geng-Yun, LI Ze-Jian, ZHONG Yi-Hai leg; 6 ♀♀, 8 ♂♂, Weather Station, Mt. Cenwanglao (24° 25′ N, 106° 23′ E; alt. 1 333 m), Tianlin, Guangxi, 28 Apr. to 3 May 2012, WEI Mei-Cai, NIU Geng-Yun, ZHONG Yi-Hai leg.

Distribution. China (Guangxi).

Etymology. This species is named after the surname of Mr. DENG Tie-Jun.

Remarks. This new species is allied to *T. erectonervula* Wei *et* Nie, 2003, but differs from it in the head, thorax and legs dark reddish brown, the 4th to 10th abdominal segments and ovipositor sheath black, without shiny pale yellow brown macula; the middle serrulae each with 6 – 7 distal fine teeth; the apex of harpe distinctly protruding and penis valve narrow. In *T. erectonervula*, the body, legs and ovipositor sheath yellow brown, the 7th to 9th abdominal segments each with 4 large shiny yellow brown maculae; the middle serrulae each with 9 – 12 distal fine teeth; the apex of harpe round and not distinctly protruding, and the valviceps of penis valve broad.

6 *Tenthredo khasiana* Cameron, 1899

Tenthredo khasiana Cameron, 1899: 15.
Tenthredo jendeki Haris & Roller, 2007: 184. Syn. nov.

Specimens examined. Holotype of *T. khasiana*, female: "type"; "B. M. TYPE HYM. 1.235"; "*Tenthredo khasiana* Cameron, type, Khasia"; "Lectotype, *Tenthredo khasiana* Cameron, 1899, Det. A. Shinohara, 1997" (BMNH).

Holotype of *Tenthredo jendeki*, ♂: "Laos North. 20 km NW. Louang Namtha (21°09′N, 101°19′E GPS; alt. 900 ± 100 m), 5 – 11 May 1997, E. Jendek, O. Sausa leg."; "Holotypus *Tenthredo jendeki* sp. nov., Haris, 2007"; "*Tenthredo khasiana* Cameron, 1899, Det. M. Wei, 2010" (HNHM).

Other specimens. 1 ♀, "Sikkim, 4 000 ft., 4, (18) 94, coll. Bingham"; "*Tenthredina khasiana* Cam., Malaise det., 1938"; "Zool. Mus. Berlin" (ZMBG). 1 ♀, Yunnan, Cheli, Shihuiyao, alt. 700 m, 27 June 1957, WANG Shu-Yong leg.; 1 ♂, Yunnan, Jinping, Changpotou, alt. 1 300 m, 25 May 1956, HUANG Ke-Ren leg. (IZAS).

Distribution. China, Yunnan; India, Assam; Laos.

Note. *Tenthredo jendeki* Haris & Roller, 2007 is confirmed here to be a junior synonym of *T. khasiana* Cameron, 1899 by comparison of the holotypes.

T. khasiana has also been recorded from Taiwan, China (Togashi, 1976). But the record is a misidentification of *T. horishana* Takeuchi (Shinohara, 2002).

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叶蜂属槌腹叶蜂种团两新种和一新异名（膜翅目，叶蜂科）

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摘 要 记述中国叶蜂科、叶蜂属的槌腹叶蜂种团 *Tenthredo fortunei* group 2 新种：文氏槌腹叶蜂 *T. weni* Wei *et* Hu，sp. nov. 和邓氏槌腹叶蜂 *T. dengi* Wei *et* Hu，sp. nov.。建立 1 个新异名关系，*Tenthredo khasiana* Cameron，1899 = *Tenthredo jendeki* Haris & Roller，2007，syn. nov.。讨论了槌腹叶蜂种团的特征以及该种团已知种类状况。新种模式标本保存于中南林业科技大学昆虫标本馆。

关键词 叶蜂亚科，叶蜂属，新种，新异名，中国.

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